

## VERMONT TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, June 17, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

## UNION STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

JOHN GREGORY SMITH,

OF ST. ALBANS.

For Lieut. Governor,

PAUL DILLINGHAM,

OF WATERBURY.

For Treasurer,

JOHN B. PAGE,

OF RUTLAND.

## FOR CONGRESS.

First District—FREDERICK E. WOOD-

BRIDGE, of Vergennes.

Second District—JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of

Stratford.

Third District—PORTUS BAXTER, of Der-

by Line.

State Election, September 6th, 1864.

## THE NOMINATIONS AT BALTIMORE.

The two days work of the Baltimore Convention was well done. In the choice language of one of our city exchanges, "the nomination for the Presidency, made at Baltimore, we believe to be the formal record of the settled wish of a great majority of the supporters of the Union. The choice of Mr. Lincoln is one that has been made with singular deliberation and alternations of feeling. It was almost the universal expression two years ago, when he had but fairly completed his first year of office, that there should be no change at the end of his term. The early part of 1863, a season long to be remembered for the thick gloom which overspread both political and military affairs, brought with it such a degree of dissatisfaction with the President, that at that very time his nomination might have been difficult, to say nothing of his election. But from the summer of last year, a period marked both by renewed hope in the conduct of the war and by a fuller sense of the dangerous character of the opposition, the public appreciation of Mr. Lincoln's services and qualities, and the general approval of his course, have steadily increased. At this moment, as the observation of anybody can tell him, the feeling partakes of the character of enthusiasm—no mean compliment to the political leader who has had to conduct a nation's affairs during three years of war.

"We speak of the judgment passed by the public upon Mr. Lincoln's official career as singularly deliberate, because the course of its formation exhibits so clearly the balancing and revision of opinions. The country early discovered and admired his sagacity, his patience, his caution and his firm hold upon the great objects of this contest. In a period of depression it construed his caution into irresolution, and forgot that the most sagacious counsels may not at once command success. But these hasty judgments were reversed, as time and events vindicated the wisdom of the President's action; and while it may be that no two persons would agree in their estimates of every part of his career, the great majority now feel that upon the whole Abraham Lincoln is the man for the time. This is the point upon which the public mind has settled after such vicissitudes as we have noted; this is the result of three years' experience, and it is a result which does honor to the sound sense and discernment of our people.

In proposing to strengthen the present assignment of office by nominating Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice President, the convention also decided wisely. This choice was not merely the deserved tribute of respect and gratitude to a patriot who resisted every tie of party and of locality which seemed to link his fortunes with the secession movement, and put everything at stake for his country, although it is meet that such noble devotion should be thus publicly recognized and honored. But we welcome the distribution thus given to the ticket, the encouragement of the patriots of the border States, the recognition of that section of the Union, and the return of the better element of the South to its proper place in national affairs. It is men like Johnson who represent that purified and regenerated South, which is to make good the place of that society which rebellion has shattered; and it is an auspicious omen when we see them summoned to represent their section once more in our political affairs. With Abraham Lincoln the representative of that vast movement of the North which has decreed the suppression of the rebellion at all hazards, and with Andrew Johnson, the representative of those southern men who

cling to their country and recognize the duties and the sacrifices demanded by the time, we have in nomination men who are the types of the two great elements, which shall make the restored Union glorious and beneficent beyond all experience or hope.

**EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.**—The Annual Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this State assembled June 1, in St. Paul's Church, Burlington, when the customary opening by religious services of the Convention took place. Sermon by Rev. Joseph W. Mellwaine, Rector of St. James' Church, Woodstock.

At 3 p. m., the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Vermont Episcopal Institute was held at the Library of the Institute; and the usual social gathering took place at the residence of Bishop Hopkins.

The usual convocation of the clergy of the Diocese was held at St. Paul's Church.

The Missionary Sermon was preached by Rev. Duane S. Phillips, Bennington.

The Convention closed its session on Thursday, June 2. Thomas H. Canfield was re-elected Secretary and R. Richardson, of Montpelier, Treasurer. The following gentlemen were elected as standing committee of the diocese for the ensuing year, viz:

Clergy.—Rev. John A. Hicks, D. D., Rev. C. R. Bachelder, Rev. D. Hillhouse Buel.

Lay.—Messrs. R. G. Cole, Sylvester Deming, Thomas H. Canfield.

The election of delegates to the General Convention was laid over till another year.

Rev. Roger S. Howard, of Rutland, was elected to preach the Missionary Sermon the evening before the next annual convention, and Rev. G. Graves, of Middlebury, substitute.

Rev. A. H. Bailey, of Hydeville, was elected to preach the sermon before the next annual convention and Rev. J. N. Fairbanks, of Brandon, substitute.

The Finance Committee recommended the same assessments as last year upon the several parishes of the Diocese.

"Home on a Furlough," is the title of a beautiful engraving by John Sartain, of Philadelphia, for which canvassers are now obtaining subscriptions in this county. The subject of the picture will be a popular one from its associations and as it represents the arrival home at the cottage door of the brave soldier son, husband and father; the scene is one which is calculated to touch the feelings of all who see it and will kindle pleasant remembrances in many a heart.

The picture is painted by Schusselle, and the engraving is admirably executed and appropriately dedicated to the "loyal mothers, wives and daughters of our country;" and will undoubtedly be regarded by them as fitted to adorn any home, as it is at once an elegant and suggestive work of American art. We bespeak for the agents a cordial welcome throughout the county.

The Vermont Record is the title of a paper printed by D. L. Milliken, of Brandon, and devoted to a record of the past and present history of our State. Official State papers—news items from all parts of the State, biographical sketches of the representative men of our State, make it truly a Vermont record. Among its contributors it reckons the Rev. Pliny H. White, who with the first number of the next volume commences a series of biographical sketches of all the graduates of Middlebury College, beginning with the class of 1801. Price \$2 per year, \$1.50 if paid in advance.

We have received from Adjutant and Inspector General Washburn, Major Reynolds' official list of casualties in the Seventeenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers in action of May 12th, 1864, from which we quote such as affect those enlisting from this or Grand Isle county.

Killed.—Co. A.—Franklin Buskey, Enosburgh; Isaac Mitchell, Fairfield.

Wounded.—Co. A.—Lieutenant Henry Gilmore, St. Albans, seriously face and shoulder; Orderly Sergeant Henry D. Jordan, Isle La Motte, slightly; Sergeant Warren Corse, Enosburgh, mortally, hip; Wm. Barber, Bakersfield, slightly, thigh; Amherst C. Phillips, Enosburgh, head; Michael Roddy, Bakersfield, arm broken; Charles A. Pettengill, Georgia, arm slightly; Gilbert Church, Highgate, slightly hand; Noah Laplan, Highgate, slightly flesh; Rodman Bessey, Enosburgh, seriously shoulder and side.

Co. D.—John Mason, Montgomery, severely neck.

Co. E.—Henry Campbell, Alburgh, slightly leg.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.**—The Republican caucus of the New Hampshire Legislature has nominated Andrew H. Cragin for U. S. Senator in place of John P. Hale, and he will doubtless be elected. Mr. Cragin was a native of Weston, Vt., and has long been an active and influential politician. He has served three years in his State Legislature, and two terms in the lower branch of Congress—the last in 1858-9. He is in the prime of life,

unassuming in manners, possessed of a clear and vigorous intellect, and of undoubted integrity and patriotism.—Montpelier Freeman.

## THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Convention met pursuant to call Rev. A. Sabin was elected President pro tem, and S. Howard, and J. H. Dewey, Secretaries.

The following were chosen Vice Presidents:

L. W. Leach, Enosburgh, Porter Hinman, Burlington, Harmon Tobey, Hinesburgh, C. C. Chadwick, Cambridge, Ira Hill, Isle La Motte, J. W. Cooper, Canaan.

Prayer was offered by the venerable President of the Convention.

On motion of G. B. Sawyer of Burlington, seconded by Bradley Barlow of St. Albans, Portus Baxter was unanimously re-nominated, to represent the Third Congressional District in Congress.

Mr. B. H. Steele of Derby, in behalf of Mr. Baxter, eloquently expressed the gratefulness of that gentleman, he being absent, to his constituents for this new mark of their favor, and confidence in him.

A committee of twelve the senatorial representation from each county was appointed to nominate candidates for delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

A committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, was appointed as follows:

W. C. Smith, St. Albans, J. E. Dickerman, Charleston, H. C. Parsons, St. Albans, G. W. Horton, Colechester, J. P. Ladd, Alburgh, George L. Ramsey, Canaan.

On motion the last year's District Committee was re-chosen.

The names of the members of the nominating committee were as follows: Orleans County.—Amasa Paine, A. J. Rowell, Daniel Webster, John P. Sartile.

Essex.—George N. Dale, F. L. Brown, Grand Isle.—H. C. Adams, Peter Floury.

Franklin.—Harmon Northrop, W. H. Blake, N. F. Wood, M. J. Hill, H. G. Hubbell, G. G. Hunt.

Lamoille.—S. M. Pennock, J. W. Saxe.

Chittenden.—E. Van Sicklin, Amos Hobart, Josiah Tuttle, Wm. Miller, J. H. Burbank, Martin Wires.

W. C. Smith for Committee on resolutions, made the following report:

Resolved, That the Convention, entirely approves of the policy of the present administration in the prosecution of the war to crush the wicked rebellion, and that the official acts of Abraham Lincoln as President, are a sure guarantee of his loyalty, integrity and executive ability, and that he is our unanimous choice for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the faithfulness, ability and patriotism manifested by our Representative, Hon. Portus Baxter, in the discharge of his duties, his candid support of the administration, and his devotion to the special interest of his state and constituency, have merited our sincere approval and gratitude, and that the sympathy and aid which in this day of trial have been rendered to our soldiers by him and his, have not been forgotten by those whose hearts are following the onward march of our own army.

Resolved, That we tender to the soldiers of Vermont the assurance of our pride and gratitude for their unshaken courage and heroism on so many fields of battle; we will cherish the memory of the glorious dead, sympathize with the sufferings of the wounded, and pledge ourselves to aid, comfort and honor them as our defenders and champions of all that is dear to us as a people.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorse the action of our State Convention in their selection of candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

The committee to nominate delegates to attend the National Convention at Baltimore, reported the names of Bradley Barlow, of St. Albans, and Henry Stowell, of Cambridge, as delegates, and J. P. Ladd, of Alburgh, and J. E. Dickerman, of West Charleston, as substitutes.

This report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dickerman thanked the Convention for the honor of nominating him, but stated that it would be impossible for him to attend, and at his request he was excused. He then nominated James Simpson, of Craftsbury, and that gentleman was unanimously elected.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned sine die.

ALVAH SABIN, President,

S. HOWARD, } Secretaries.

J. H. DEWEY, }

At New York, June 9th, gold opened at 195, advanced steadily until it reached 198 1/4, and closed firm at 198. This is the highest closing price yet, but the limit of the soulless brokers at New York, who seek to damage the credit of the government and depress public confidence, has not yet been reached, and we look to see still higher rates. If no present financial measures are overtaken and arrest the ruinous scheme of these fellows, there is solid comfort in believing that the Almighty is just, and that they will get their deserts some time.—Springfield Republican.

## THE BALTIMORE RESOLUTIONS.

**PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.**  
Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the constitution and laws of the United States, and that laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do every thing in our power to aid the government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the government of the United States not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices of the patriotic, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; (applause); and that we hold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the soldiers and sailors of the army and the navy, (applause), who have perilled their lives in defense of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provisions to those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes, that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery (applause); and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country in too full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions and which should characterize the administration of the government.

Resolved, That the government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, (applause); and that any violations of these laws, or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war, by the rebels, now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the nation—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and a just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal state to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent; (prolonged applause); and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchial governments, sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

The Chickahominy River, as a line of defence, is peculiarly well adapted for that purpose. It is a sluggish river, divided into a half a dozen streams, running into and out of each other at random. These water courses occupy a space about seventy yards in width. Immense trees grow up out of the water, and the entire stream is covered by a thick woods.

It is a remarkable instance of a river running through and watering a long strip of woods. From each side of the woodland a flat surface extends for about a half a mile. This is nearly always overflowed, and becomes an impassable morass. It is only when the river is very low that men can safely walk upon the ground bordering it. On these flat surfaces there is not a solitary tree. They are bare and anything moving upon them can easily be discerned. From the border of these plains, hills, in some cases two or three hundred feet high, abruptly rise. They are covered with thick woods, and are so steep that wagons cannot be hauled directly up their face. The few roads go down them diagonally to the bridges, across the swamp and river. This Chickahominy valley, one of the strongest in America, is the outer defence of Richmond. From the top of the hills on the one side, across the swamp to the hill-tops on the other side, the distance varies from a mile to a mile and a half. The ordinary twelve-pound rifled Napoleon gun can just about throw a shell from one hill-top to the other. From the Fredericksburg railroad crossing down to New Bridge, a distance of eight miles, the Confederate works are all along the hills on its southern border.

## WAR NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, JUNE 8.

Nothing of interest transpired to-day. Along the greater part of the line the utmost quiet prevailed, until about 5 P. M., when some skirmishing took place on the left. Capt. McEwen, of Gen. Hancock's staff, who lost a leg by a shell Sunday evening, is still alive, although no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Rumors are rife that Lexington had been taken and the military institute there burned. Fifty prisoners arrived from Lee's army Monday.

A dispatch from Lee's army, 6th inst., says: Last evening the enemy abandoned our left and part of our centre in great haste. Gen. Early followed them ten miles to-day, capturing 60 prisoners, who say Grant has gone to White House because his men will not fight. The impression here however is that Grant is making for the James river to cross to the south side.

Dispatches from North Georgia dated June 6, state that the Union army is still making towards Atlanta. Hooker's corps are fortifying the hills between Ackworth and Atlanta. Heavy rains for two days have made the roads almost impassable for artillery, and retarded their movements considerably. Some slight skirmishing occurred near Lost Mountain on the 6th. All was quiet on the morning of the 6th. Later accounts say the Union army has crossed the railroad near Ackworth and Hooker was said to be five miles east of it on the old Atlanta road. Gen. Johnston's headquarters was west of Marietta and his left wing at Lost Mountain. Hardee commanded the right, Polk the left, and Hood the centre.

The operator at Jackson, June 6th, reported on the authority of a scout, that Gen. Marmaduke is blockading the Mississippi below and above Greenville. His force is large. He destroyed three transports, two of them with cargoes. He also crippled three gunboats and some other transports.

## WAR DEPARTMENT, JUNE 10.—7 A. M.

Owing to the break in the telegraph line no dispatches were received yesterday from the army of the Potomac.

A dispatch has arrived this morning with dates to 9 P. M. yesterday. There was no firing on Wednesday except by pickets. Arrangement has been perfected by which the killed and wounded are gathered in.

There was no movement yesterday. A deserter coming into our lines reports that Gen. Hunter's victory near Stanton was much more complete than the Richmond papers reported. He says that Hunter took 20 cannon, many prisoners and a large quantity of stores.

The defeated force was recently a part of Breckenridge's command. Gen. Hunter's report has not yet been received.

## E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, June 11—3:40 P. M. To Maj. Gen. Dix: Official reports from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac down to 5 o'clock yesterday evening, detail no movements of importance.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman dated yesterday states that our cavalry yesterday, Thursday, June 9th, developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, and are now marching by the roads towards Kenesaw.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, dated this morning at 10 o'clock, reports all quiet along our lines. Yesterday Gen. Kautz charged the enemy's works at Petersburg, and carried them, penetrating the town, but not being supported by Gen. Gilmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict. Gen. Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effort. Gen. Kautz captured 40 prisoners and one piece of artillery, which he brought away with him.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated Vicksburg, June 4th, states that Gen. Emory reports that an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated, the troops that had crossed dispersed a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured.

Gen. Burbridge commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated yesterday at Lexington, reports that "after concentrating a force at the mouth of Beaver Creek, on Big Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force in Virginia west as far as Gladesville. Morgan with 2500 men moved into Kentucky via Whitesburg. I pursued, and by marching ninety miles in 24 hours came upon them at Mount Sterling yesterday morning and defeated him. By stealing fresh horses he reached Lexington at 2 o'clock this morning. Our forces held the fort and the rebels did much damage. He left here at 7 A. M. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this evening."

No official report has yet been had from Gen. Hunter.

E. M. STANTON,

Sec'y of War.

WAR DEP'T WASHINGTON, June 12—12 M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Hunter, dated 6 o'clock this morning, June 8th, reports: "We met the enemy at Piedmont last Saturday, 5th, killing Wm. E. Jones, their commanding general, and totally routing them, after a battle of 10 hours duration. We captured 1500 prisoners altogether; we captured 1000 men and over 60 officers on the field of battle, also 3,000 stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery and a vast quantity of stores. We have to-day effected a junction with Crook and Averill."

It is stated in another dispatch, unofficial, dated Stanton 9th, that our infantry was engaged burning ties and bending rails east and west. All the government and railroad buildings have been burned at Staunton. We leave to-morrow.

Signed R. R. McCANE, Operator.

A dispatch from Grant's headquarters, dated yesterday, 4 P. M., says the rebel cavalry yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines near Lenny House. Wilson this morning sent out part of McIntosh's brigade to see where the enemy was. Their pickets were driven back and the outer line forced, the cavalry passing over the entrenchments.

Another dispatch dated yesterday, 4 P. M., says that the rebel cavalry yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines near Lenny House. Wilson this morning sent out part of McIntosh's brigade to see where the enemy was. Their pickets were driven back and the outer line forced, the cavalry passing over the entrenchments.

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